

XXVI.—Description of a new Species of *Zosterops* from the Seven Islands, Japan. By HENRY SEEBOHM.*ZOSTEROPS STEJNEGERI*, sp. n.

Mr. Holst has sent me three skins of a *Zosterops* which differ so much from the Japanese species that they must be regarded as specifically distinct. They were shot on the 21st of November last on the island of Fatsizio or Hatchinow-sima, one of the Seven Islands south of Yokohama. In the colour of the upper parts they resemble *Zosterops simplex* and *Zosterops japonica*, but in the colour of the underparts they are intermediate between the two species; the breast and flanks are not so grey as those of the Chinese species, but are much less ruddy than those of the Japanese species. In size they exceed both the allied species, as the following measurements prove. The Chinese species is found on the Loo-Choo Islands, where the average size is so much larger than is usual on the continent that it has been described as distinct under the name of *Zosterops loochooensis* (Tristram, Ibis, 1889, p. 229). The examples from Fatsizio are, however, much larger than this large race. Two of the skins are poor, but one is in very good condition, and shows a great deal of black on the lores and under the eye.

The culmen of the new species varies from .75 to .8 inch; measured from the frontal feathers from .55 to .59 inch.

Examples from the Loo-Choos vary from .54 to .6 inch; measured from the frontal feathers from .4 to .42 inch.

Examples from Japan and China vary from .51 to .61 inch; measured from the frontal feathers from .39 to .42 inch.

In length of wing the new species varies from 2.5 to 2.55 inches, the Loo-Choo race from 2.15 to 2.25 inches, the Japanese species from 2.2 to 2.4 inches, and the Chinese species from 2.1 to 2.25 inches.

I have named this species after my friend Dr. Stejneger because he has done so much for Japanese ornithology, and because there seems reason to think that the *Zosterops* obtained on Oshima by Mr. Namiye may belong to this species (Stejneger, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1887, p. 486).

Oshima lies 100 miles or more further north, and very near the main island of Japan; but Dr. Stejneger's measurements are:—Exposed culmen .55 inch, wing 2.45 inches.

The examples from Fatsizio are so much larger than those from Sulphur Island that they cannot belong to the same species.

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XXVII.—*Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.*

[Continued from p. 143.]

31. *Blasius on the Birds of Great Sanghir and Siao.*

[Die Vögel von Gross-Sanghir (mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der in den Jahren 1886 und 1887 von Herrn Dr. Platen und dessen Gemahlin bei Manganitu auf Gross-Sanghir ausgeführten ornitholog. Forschungen), nebst einem Anhang über die Vögel von Siao. Von Prof. Dr. Wilh. Blasius. Ornith. iv. p. 527.]

Dr. Blasius commences his essay on the birds of the Sanghir Islands, which lie between the north point of Celebes and the southern extremity of Mindanao, with a critical review of previous authorities on the subject. The last summary of the Ornithology of these islands was that of Dr. A. B. Meyer, who, in 1884, assigned 62 species to Great Sanghir, and 39 to Siao. The researches of Dr. Platen and his wife on Great Sanghir have increased our knowledge of the avifauna of this island, and raised the total number of known species to 71. Of these Dr. Blasius gives us a complete account in the present memoir, with full particulars of the specimens in the Brunswick Museum. Twelve species (1 Parrot and 11 Passeres) are, so far as is yet known, restricted to Great Sanghir and the adjacent islands.

In an appendix, Dr. Blasius speaks of the birds of Siao, which lies to the south of Great Sanghir, and nearer Celebes. Here 40 species are known to occur, five of which are not found in Great Sanghir. One of these (*Pitta palliceps*) is peculiar to the island.

At the end of the memoir Dr. Blasius discusses the avifauna of the Sanghir Islands as a whole, and shows that it is really